

SECOND LETTER
 TO THE
 PUBLIC,
 ON THE
 PRESENT POSTURE
 OF
 AFFAIRS.

by L. Howard

*O Navis ! referent in mare te novi
 Fluctus ? ô quid agis ? fortiter occupa
 Portum.*

*— Tu, nisi ventis
 Debes ludibrium, cave,
 Nuper Solicitum quæ mibi tædium
 Nunc desiderium, curâque non levis
 Interfusa nitentes
 Vites æquora Cycladas.*

HORACE Lib. I. Ode 14.



A

SECOND LETTER, &c.

IT is not yet five Years since this City, nay the whole Kingdom, raged with such unhappy Discords, and Divisions, that every thinking Man who had any Love for the Whole, shuddered at the Thoughts of the Consequences; and yet I believe I may, with the greatest Truth and Safety say, that at that Time, not One in five Thousand could tell in what they were injured; or why, or wherefore they were so heated and disturbed——Indeed, it was impossible——And now, before the many Evils which those unlucky Times produced, have been any Thing near surmounted or removed, we are again with as little Cause, plunging ourselves into fresh Troubles, which, if some speedy Stop be not put to them by some friendly Hand, God only knows, where they may End. For this Purpose only, I have again taken up my Pen, in this my Second Letter to the Publick, and as the Motto to it, is (I believe) extreamly

apropo, and as some of my Readers may not understand the Original Language, I have given them Mr. *Francis's* Translation of it.

Ill-fated Vessel ! Shall the Waves again
Tempestuous bear thee to the faithless Main ?
What would thy Madness, thus with Storms to
sport ?

Ah ! yet with Caution seize the friendly Port.
Ah ! yet take heed, lest these new Tempests
sweep,

In sportive Rage, thy Glories to the Deep.
Thou late my deep Anxiety and Fear,
And now my fond Desire, and tender Care,
Ah ! yet take heed, avoid these fatal Seas,
Which roll among the shining Cyclades.

In a former Letter, I have, in a plain, familiar Narrative of Facts and Truths, endeavoured to conciliate my fellow Subjects, and to open their Eyes, that they may see the several Matters in their proper Colours, which have so long, most improperly, and without the least Foundation in either Sense or Reason, disquieted their Minds, and in order more to forward this good Work, I have therein furnished them with several Quotations out of the seven Numbers of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote against the *Dublin* Apothecary's Poison, which are wrote with such Energy, and with such Truth, as may make them worthy of the most able Penman, and the best of Minds; and as the fatal
Effects

Effects of that most deadly Poison are far from being as yet removed, in order to convince my Fellow-Subjects (if possible) of the many Dangers they are again embarking in, by their present much mistaken Conduct, I shall set down a few more of the excellent Sentiments contained in these Pamphlets, as they are now out of Print, and but in the Hands of few, with some Remarks upon them, as they are applicable to the present Times, and some few further Observations upon the present Posture of Affairs.

In Page 13th of his first Number, speaking of the Consequences of Disrespect to Government, are these Lines.

“ Can a Person be looked upon as a Friend
 “ to the Commonwealth, who maliciously,
 “ or for his own base Purposes, misrepresents
 “ and blackens to the People, every Minister
 “ of Government, to weaken their Authority;
 “ and persuades the Mob, that the original
 “ Compact is broken, and that the whole
 “ Power is devolved upon them; and this at
 “ the Time, when all Men feel their Wealth
 “ increasing, and Liberty flourishing, and in
 “ it's full Vigour? — Nay, at a Time, when
 “ this Trumpeter of Sedition, blows Discon-
 “ tent, Discord, Violence and War through
 “ the City of *Dublin*, and yet is not inter-
 “ rupted by the strong Hand of Justice; so
 “ great is it's Love for Liberty!”

Indeed, were Rulers and Governors to combine together, or conspire to enslave and ruin

the People committed to their Care, who then would not complain, nay, who should not oppose? But if the whole Society, nor even a single Member of it, can truly charge them with any arbitrary, unjust, illegal, or improper Act, or even with the least real Attempt to the Prejudice of their Lives or Properties, shall every insignificant Member of Society, and every sory Scribler be at Liberty to question, quarrel with, and abuse so good a Government, when prompted to it, either from Disappointment, Disgust, Envy, Revenge, or any other private Views? Can any Man living be so infatuated as to think, that this is Liberty, that glorious heavenly Virtue, that only Sanction gives to what is Just and Right? No, my fellow Subjects, I would have you to know, that this is true Licentiousness, that ugly, horrid, hellish Monster, that eternal Parent of Confusion and Disorder; and such a Privilege, so far from being of any publick Utility, must absolutely tend (as it has ever done) to the Subversion of all Order, and end in the Destruction of every Society it is suffered in.

But how must it provoke every well-hearted virtuous Man, when honest Truth, and fair Experience shall convince them, that our present Complaints are every one of them without the least Foundation? And then, to reflect upon the uncommon, most improper, and undecent, nay, I may say, savage Behaviour and Treatment which is daily offered in the most publick Manner, even to several Persons

sons of the highest Rank and Station, who (let the prejudiced say or think what they will) are known to be Men of the strictest Honour, Probity, Humanity and Benevolence; and which is come to such a Pitch, that there is no attending any of the publick Amusements in this City with the least Pleasure, or Satisfaction, for the whole is interrupted, and especially the Theatre, (where the most noble Entertainment is exhibited that a rational Creature is capable of receiving) with such strange unheard of Noises, Groanings, Skrieks and Shoutings, that were a Stranger from any civilized Nation to happen to be among us at some of these Times, he must conclude, that we are as far from being civilized, as a Mountain *Tartar*, or the Company of a Bear Garden.

And then several of the Sentiments and Expressions in some of the best of the Plays which are exhibited here, are most surprizingly wrested, and Applications made of them to private Purposes, to the absolute Prostitution of the Stage, and the manifest Perversion of the glorious, noble Ends for which it was designed and instituted, and from thence it is most cruelly attempted, to make ridiculous, and bring into Contempt, even the most exalted Personages, who from their Situation, or Stations in Life, or from other Considerations, cannot take Notice of, or get a proper Satisfaction, either in a publick or a private Way

for these unprovoked, foul Injuries that are daily offered them.

Is not this like buffetting a Man whose Hands are bound, and is it not most manifestly contrary to all the Rules of Humanity, Generosity, true Spirit and Honour? If these Proceedings be continued, shall we not soon have a desolate Kingdom, or will any Person of Consequence visit it? It is terrible to think, that the Innocent must suffer with the Guilty in one common Fate, but much I fear it will be so.

We have already (as I have before mentioned) been mistaken in many Things, and in some we have acted as if we had been Right, and I fear, we have acted amiss; and I have before mentioned some Instances of the Kind. Now, I would not be understood, that because we have acted amiss from some Mistakes, that we should be therefore lulled into a careless Security for ever; no, but I would have us to pursue the only proper Mean, which is to examine, consider, and be satisfied that we are Right before we Act, at least before we violently Act—— Among other Mistakes which we have unfortunately committed, by our being misled, I mentioned that of the additional Duties being attempted to be continued for 21 Years; at which the whole Kingdom was in an universal Flame at the Time it was rumoured, and for a long Time afterwards; it having been represented to the People, that it was a Design in the Government, to render future Parliaments

Parliaments in this Kingdom unnecessary, or of little Use, at least during that Space of Time, and to ruin us for ever, but as I did not in my former Letter set forth the Particulars of that Affair, and as it is fully, fairly, and truly done in the 5th Number of the *Cork Surgeon's Antidote*, I have here transcrib'd it for the Benefit of the Publick.

“ Lord *Carteret* held one Session of Parliament in the late King's Reign, viz. 1725, and two in his present Majesty's, viz. 1727 and 1729. In 1715 the House of Commons gave the Government a Vote of Credit, upon Apprehension of some Design upon this Kingdom in Favour of the Pretender, and the Sum of 50000 *l.* was expended in raising additional Troops, and in other Articles judged to be necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom. Here begun the national Debt, which grew by 1729 to the Sum of 220,730 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* By so great a Debt there was a large Arrear due to the military Establishment, which it was thought necessary to discharge, and accordingly the Commons agreed to provide a Fund, to pay the Interest of 200,000 *l.* and to produce a sinking Fund for the Principal. When the Fund was agreed upon, a Question then arose, for how long Time this Fund should be granted. — One Side of the House say'd that as the Money was to be borrowed, the Fund must be mortgaged as in *England*, or, as in the Case of private Persons untill the

“ Debt

“ Debt was paid, or no body would lend upon
 “ a precarious Title for two Years only ; and
 “ moved that it should be granted to his Majesty,
 “ his Heirs, and Successors, for ever redeema-
 “ ble by Parliament ; and said, that when-
 “ ever the sinking Fund discharged the Debt,
 “ the Fund would be annihilated of course.
 “ —The other Side insisted, That Parlia-
 “ mentary Security being once engaged, the
 “ Creditor could be as well satisfy’d with two
 “ Years, as with a perpetual Grant ; that when
 “ it was granted, but for two Years, it would
 “ be always in their own Power to change, as
 “ was most convenient, and that from the Na-
 “ ture of our Constitution, it was not political
 “ to give any Funds for a longer Term than for
 “ two Years, for the Use of the Government ;
 “ This Party prevailed 97 against 93. And
 “ I think there never was a Question in Parlia-
 “ ment, wherein a Man might have voted on
 “ either Side with less Disreputation of being
 “ a Party Man. The first had Justice in all
 “ Appearance on their Side : The latter could
 “ only be justified by the Event. And they
 “ were justified, for the Money was immedi-
 “ ately lent upon the Security.
 “ But here was no Question about the addi-
 “ tional Duties, to put off the Calling of Par-
 “ liaments. To save the Lord Lieutenant’s
 “ Wages *, Or to enable the Parliament of
 “ *England* to receive Appeals, and to make
 “ Acts and Orders to bind us. The Question
 “ was

* This was the Apothecary’s Term.

" was only about a Fund computed then at
 " 15000 *l. per Ann.* or thereabout, to satisfy
 " this Debt. There was a Majority of four
 " Votes, so that in Lord *Carteret's* Admi-
 " nistration, certainly this Nation was not spe-
 " cifically saved by one Patriot Vote. What
 " Amends can this base Man make to that
 " great Nobleman, for this heinous Injury of-
 " fered to his Character, a greater sure can-
 " not be offered than to say, he meant to in-
 " slave a loyal Kingdom. But what Repara-
 " tion does he imagine he will be able to make
 " to this House of Commons, where assuredly
 " he will be called to Account, or great Wrong
 " will be done to us who are represented, as
 " well as to our Representatives for falsely,
 " scandalously, and maliciously traducing them
 " to the People as Betrayers of their Consti-
 " tuents, in putting their Liberty, which cer-
 " tainly depends upon the frequent holding of
 " Parliaments, to so great Hazard as to be
 " preserved but by one Vote.

" In 1731 when the Duke of *Dorset* was
 " Lord Lieutenant, the Debt of 220730 *l.*
 " 15 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, which was left unprovided for
 " in 1729, was found to have grown by the
 " 25th of *March* preceding to 135593 *l.* 4 *s.*
 " 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Then the Commons resolved to
 " provide for 100000 *l.* of this new Debt, as
 " they had for 200000 *l.* of the old, and a
 " new Question arose about the Time of the
 " Grant, One Side insisted to give it for 21
 " Years, with the additional Argument, of the
 " Fund

“ Fund having been already engaged, and
 “ therefore ought to be made a better Security
 “ for an additional Debt. But the other Side
 “ had Experience of their Credit to strengthen
 “ their Cause, and prevailed, 81 to 80, of
 “ which Majority, Colonel *Tottenham* was
 “ one, and I have heard went there in his
 “ Boots. But surely without any Disparage-
 “ ment to that Gentleman, the eighty who
 “ left nothing to Fortune, who were there
 “ from the Beginning of the Debate, and did
 “ not run any Hazard of letting their Country
 “ want their Votes, deserve some Part of the
 “ Praise.”

“ You see now what Foundation there was
 “ for this Incendiary’s breaking forth into so
 “ indecent Expressions against the Lord Lieu-
 “ tenant and Parliament. It is plain by my
 “ Relation, and you may depend upon the
 “ Validity of it in all the material Parts, that
 “ there was not the least Attempt upon addi-
 “ tional Duties, for the ordinary Support of
 “ the Government.”

I before mentioned in my former Letter,
 that Mr. *N——* was only censured for what
 might have happened to the best, tho’ not to
 the most prudent of Men, and that he was ex-
 pelled the House for a Contempt in not com-
 plying with the Orders and Resolutions of the
 H——se in the preceding S——s, but in order
 to clear up some Mistakes which have arisen in
 the Minds of Men in Regard to this Gentle-
 man, and to shew how willing he was to act
 the

the Part of a fair and honest Man, I must here add further that it is said, (and I believe with truth,) that Mr. N——/ publicly and solemnly disavowed his having any Intention of not complying with the Orders of the H——e, but owned he had been mistaken in the Means he had taken to enable him to pay Obedience to them; and that in Order to make the best Reparation to the Publick in his Power, he freely, voluntarily, and of his own Accord offered the vesting of his Estate in Trustees to be appointed by the H——se of C——s, subject to the Charge of making effectual the several Barracks built, rebuilt, or repaired by him. But whether this, or the Measure which has been pursued, was most for the Benefit of the Nation, every rational Man is as capable of judging, as I shall here pretend to be: I shall only observe that by Mr. N——/’s Proposal, the Publick would have had ample Justice done them with Regard to the Barracks.

In regard to the Bill for paying off the Residue of the national Debt (which is commonly, but most improperly called the Money Bill) I must also in this Letter beg Leave further to observe, that antecedent to the Debate in the H——se a Pamphlet was published (of which a 2d Edition has since come out;) by which it appears to a Demonstration that his Majesty has a private Estate in this Kingdom, the antient Inheritance of the Crown unappropriated, and which he may dispose of to the Uses of Government in general, according to his own Discretion,

cretion, and that this private Estate, be it what it will, has contributed to the Redundancy that was in the Treasury at the Time this Bill was framed ; and I believe, every Man who was present at the Debate, must acknowledge, that this was not contradicted, nay that it was admitted even by those of the Majority who knew it best. And among the many Papers which have been since wrote in Defence of the rejecting the Bill, I don't find, that this most material principal Point has been even attempted to be disproved, and unless this can be done, all Arguments that his Majesty had not a Right to give his Consent to the Disposal of any of the Fund, in which, he, so manifestly, had a Share, can have no Weight but with those, who, either have no Reason, or are determined not to use it, if they have. And this I will venture to assert, that he who attempts to answer any Argument, and neglects the Principles on which it is founded, is either ignorant of the Rules of true Reasoning, or does it with a View to confound the Subject, and deceive his Readers ; but true Judgment will easily discern such Fallacies as these, let their Gloss and Ornaments be what they will.

But let any unprejudiced, reasonable Man, candidly and fairly examine these extraordinary Productions, and he must find, that in the general, they are nothing but meer Heaps of Rhapsody, Writings, without the least Appearance of Reasoning, Connection, Sense, or Truth, or of any Design or Intention to convince

convince or conciliate ; but on the contrary, have all the Appearances of being calculated to disturb us, without any Cause, and to distract the common People by high-sounding, empty Words, and preaching groundless Dangers in their Ears.—It is an easy Matter to enrage the Rabble, but let me tell you, it is not so easy to appease and quiet them when once they are enraged.

Whose Blindfold Madness is but to destroy,
And like the Fire commissioned by the Winds,
Begins on Sheds, but rolling in a Round,
On Pallaces returns. DRYD. Don. Seb.

But pray now, in this particular Instance, (I mean in regard to this Bill) do but observe the Steps taken by his Majesty, and you will find that his royal Attention to the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects, and to the just Prerogatives of the Crown which are inseparably connected with each other, was in this as in every other Instance his sole Guide.—His Majesty required the Opinion of all the chief Judges of *England*, assisted by the Attorney and Solicitor General, how the Law stood in this Particular ; their unanimous Answer was, that the previous Consent was Part of the Royal Prerogative. The Result of this Opinion was communicated to the Privy Council of this Kingdom, under the Hands of eighteen of the
Privy

Privy Council of *England*, among whom were all the Chief Judges.

An Argument that has been mentioned here in Publick, makes it necessary to observe in this Place, that the Common Law of *England* is the common Law of *Ireland*, and therefore it is not to be supposed, that the chief Judges of *England* could have erred for Want of Knowledge.

But then it is said by Numbers, If his Majesty has all along had this Right; how comes it to pass that it was never insisted upon, or even the least Mention made of it, untill within these four Years.—There is not any Thing more easily answered, untill the Year 1749 there never was a Redundancy, or Ballance in the Treasury, that required any such Attention, as to become an Object of publick Consideration.

—But (as I have so often mentioned, and it cannot be too often urged, as it is the Principle and the Groundwork upon which the whole of this Debate must turn) if his Majesty has a private Estate in this Kingdom unappropriated, and that he has so long out of his Grace and Bounty, suffered it to be applied together with the appropriated Revenues, in defraying the publick Charges and Expences of the State and Government, and to pay the national Debt, and that a Redundancy has arisen upon the whole; would it not be an Act of the most exemplary Ingratitude, to turn the Generosity and Bounty of our gracious Benefactor to his own Prejudice, and to plead against him the

Length

Length of that Possession, which through his Friendship, Kindness, Love, and Indulgence to us, we only have obtained.

I do most earnestly wish that this Matter, which is now really become of the greatest Importance to this Kingdom, may have been as fully considered in all its Lights, and with all its Consequences, as it should have been, by all those who have voted either for, or against the Bill, for this every Man must know, that he who gives his Vote in any Case, where, the Interest and Welfare of his Country is in Question, without being as fully Master of the Subject, as from the strictest Inquiry, and the best Information, he can possibly be, if he errs, tho' he is not so wicked, yet, he is as answerable to his Country for the Mischiefs of his Mistake, as he, who *malo Animo*, from Faction, or from party Connections, and with Design, should give his Vote against his Knowledge, his Opinion, or his Judgment.——And here I must observe, that the several Arguments I have heard against receiving the Bill (whatever Consideration they might deserve if the Debate were upon a Bill for altering the Constitution in this Point) seem to have no Force as the Constitution stands at present.

Before I conclude upon this Subject, I cannot avoid taking some Notice of the many Stories in regard to this Bill, which have been propagated here of late, as News from *England*, by almost every Packet that arrived,

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than

than which, there was never any Thing more strange, inconsistent, and preposterous; but what is most astonishing, and forces me to fear that some ill Fate, or some unfortunate Catastrophe (which God avert) is hanging over our Heads, they are believed by Men of Sense.——First, it was said, and prodigious Credit was given to it, that the Alteration in the Bill on the other Side of the Water, and all the Transactions relative to it, were done only by the M——ry, and that his M——y knew nothing of the Matter.——Then, it was said, that his M——y did know of several of the Transactions here, but that Matters had not been properly represented to him, and that the young P——e and the D——e had had upon all Occasions shewn the greatest Disapprobation of, and Dislike to the Proceedings in *England*, in Regard to this Kingdom.——Then, it was said, that the M——ry were not at Court, or in *London*, that they were in the Country when these Affairs were in Agitation, and knew nothing of them until their Return, and that every Thing which had been done was publicly disapproved of, and were to be immediately rectified, and many Things countermanded which had been ordered, but not yet executed; with many other Tales and Fables more absurd and ridiculous (if possible) than these, and which it is a Shame to hear of. These may be Rattles for the Mob to play and sport with for the present, and to keep alive their furious ill
judged

judged Zeal, but alas! Deceits like these, may raise such Storms and Tempests, as the poor Vessel may never be able to weather, and the Dangers seen too late.

There does not live a Man who has a more strong, sincere and proper Love for his Country, than the Author of this Letter has, or whom it would more concern, if any real Injury was to be done to it: But let us not be alarmed without real Cause, and distract ourselves with the Fear of Dangers, which were never in the least intended us, and thus, from Phantoms of our own creating, produce real Mischiefs to us and our Posterities for ever; for such may be the Case, if our Enemies, or our Rivals should from any Conduct of ours be encouraged to represent us (tho' never so unjustly) as an ungrateful People, or unworthy of the kind Protection we receive. And that we have Rivals, (and of course Enemies) ay, and most dangerous Rivals even in the very staple Commodity of our Kingdom, every Man must know, who knows any Thing, I mean, the Linnen Trade, our Health, our Strength, our Wealth, nay, our very Vitals; and should we by any ill judged Conduct of ours provoke and stir up those, (who can easily do it,) either to discourage us, or to encourage our Rivals, we soon should, from a flourishing Nation, become, a Bankrupt wretched People. Besides, " by discontenting
" ourselves without Cause, we shall make our-

“ selves for ever unhappy, as we shall learn
 “ to distaste all Things good, all Things whole-
 “ some for us.”

This leads me to mention some more Quotations from this same Author, *The Cork Surgeon's Antidote*, &c. for which, not only I, but the whole People of this Kingdom are for ever indebted; and may we write them on the Tables of our Hearts.

In speaking of the ill Conduct of *Charles Lucas* in endeavouring to enflame the People, or to inspire them with Notions which may lead them to commit some Act of Offence to our good and gracious Sovereign, he in Page 6 of the first Number, speaks as follows,

“ The Subject of this Day, shall be his
 “ (meaning the *Dublin* Apothecary) Loyalty,
 “ and Allegiance to our great and good King
 “ *George* the II^d; under whom, the Subjects
 “ of this Kingdom, have not only received
 “ such Protection, as good Subjects should re-
 “ ceive; but have been also treated in all Re-
 “ spects, with the Tendernefs of a natural Pa-
 “ rent. He has encouraged our Trade; pro-
 “ moted our Manufactures; defended our Li-
 “ berties: And in short, in his glorious Reign,
 “ have been laid Foundations, for our be-
 “ coming a rich, happy, and flourishing Peo-
 “ ple, and the Foundations are wisely laid;
 “ for the Superstructures rise, upright, strong,
 “ and beautiful; and unless we, by our own
 “ mad

“mad Frolicks deviate from the Plan, they
“will be lasting too.”

And then in Page 6. of the 3d. Number,
speaking of the bitter Invectives which are
scattered through all the *Dublin* Apothecary's
Works against the whole People of *England*,
and expressing his great Satisfaction at their not
being then countenanced, or adopted by any
one wise, or good Subject in this Kingdom,
he proceeds as follows, “ And indeed, none
“but Madmen, or factious desperate Persons
“who have nothing to lose in the Confusion,
“would provoke a Nation able without much
“Labour to reduce us to our primitive Nothing,
“to exert that Power they have in order to
“convince, that we are Dependant. But we
“want not to be taught this Doctrine; we
“know it sufficiently; and we rejoice in it.
“It is our Strength, our Marrow, our Sinews.
“We have no Safety without it.”

And again in Page 6. No. 3. “ But I will,
“for Argument Sake, allow, that *Ireland* was
“before the Revolution, independent of *Brit-*
“*tain*. What is to be proved from hence,
“but that she was unable to maintain or defend
“herself, even against intestine Commotions?
“She ever lay exposed to the Invasion, Rapine,
“and Plunder of Foreigners. Even the Cor-
“sairs of *Barbary*, in *Charles* the 1st's Reign,
“swept away the Inhabitants of whole Towns
“upon her Coasts. Her Dependency indeed

“ was in those Days too much confined to the
 “ Person of the King.”

“ *Ireland* is yet in the same helpless State,
 “ and her Necessity for Protection will grow
 “ with her Trade. She hath not Timber to
 “ build a Ship; and if she had, she cannot
 “ spare Sailors out of her Trade to Man it.
 “ Whither must she look for Assistance?—
 “ For without Protection at Sea, her Situation,
 “ her Commodities, her natural Disposition
 “ for Trade, avail her nothing. And without
 “ Trade, we should be soon a pretty Pack of
 “ moneyless People. In another Century in-
 “ deed, we might have Timber enough to
 “ build a Fleet: for two Thirds of the King-
 “ dom would be quickly depopulated, and
 “ Wood would naturally spring up in Place
 “ of the People.

“ The King of *Great Britain* is the supreme
 “ executive Power: But for the Means of exe-
 “ cuting that Power, he is truly as dependant
 “ upon the Legislative Power, as any subor-
 “ dinate Magistrate of *Great Britain* is upon
 “ him. The Error of granting Money before
 “ the Revolution, in general Terms, without
 “ ascertaining the Uses, was discovered by
 “ Services unperformed, and the yet increasing
 “ Necessities of the Princes. Therefore, from
 “ that Period, the Money granted hath been
 “ all along appropriated to particular Uses:
 “ Consequently, whoever hath been depend-
 “ ant upon the Force of *Britain* for Pro-
 “ tection

"tection, must have been strictly and truly
 "dependant upon the People of *Britain*,
 "through it's Representatives in Parliament,
 "and that *Ireland* had this Protection, and
 "still has it, is evident, from it's Trade and
 "Condition improving every Day, through
 "Peace and War, without contributing, or be-
 "ing able to contribute, any Thing towards
 "it's own Defence, not even Privateers in War,
 "worth speaking of, to annoy the Enemy.—
 "The Navy of *Britain* has been our Support,
 "our Security: The Expence of which in
 "this Year of universal Peace, amounts to
 "2,179,878 *l.* We have the Use thereof for
 "our Defence, and pay not one Farthing of
 "the Cost; not even for the Yatch that at-
 "tends the Service of our Government. Why
 "are we thus spared?—Because our Condition
 "is truly represented by the faithful *Viceroy*s;
 "who know we are not able to bear larger
 "Taxes, than we pay, without burthening
 "some Branch or other of Trade, in such a
 "Manner, as may probably lessen, rather than
 "encrease the Fund. Why then have we this
 "Protection?—Because we need it: And our
 "*Governors* truly inform the *King* and the
 "*Parliament* of *Great Britain* that we are
 "loyal Subjects, and firmly annexed to the In-
 "terest of our *Mother Country*; that our
 "Wealth is her own; and that, though we
 "laboriously gather the Honey, we desire but
 "the Wax to remain with us; we freely give

“ her the rich Substance thereof: Our Abun-
 “ dance shall be thrown into the Lap of her,
 “ who by her powerful Protection, enables us
 “ to gather it.— Thus are we protected by the
 “ Money and Strength of *Britain*; and shall
 “ we presume to Talk, or even think of an
 “ *Independancy*?— And again, in Page 12th
 of the same Number.

“ Now to take a View of what we have to
 “ lose by an *Independancy*; for it must be an
 “ *Independancy* by Force, *England* will not
 “ permit it while she can help it, and Men of
 “ Fortune, Experience and Skill in the Inte-
 “ rest of their Country will not desire it;—
 “ Our whole Linen Manufacture that bring us
 “ in, or saves us, one Million of Pounds *per*
 “ *Annum*, and will quickly grow to Two,
 “ would be the first Sacrifice.—Every other
 “ Branch of our Trade to *America* which we
 “ enjoy undeniably by the Permission of *Great*
 “ *Britain*, to which the foreign Plantations
 “ indisputably belong, would follow.—
 “ The Protection of the *British* Navy, it's
 “ Forts and Garrisons every where must be
 “ entirely lost.”——And then in Page 13th
 of the same Number he expresses himself as
 follows,

“ Wealth and Unanimity are the Corner
 “ Stones of national Strength and Happiness.
 “ The Linen Manufacture is the Foundation
 “ of the first in this Kingdom: The Charter-
 “ Schools of the last: And they both subsist
 “ by

“ by *England*. When she has the Means in
 “ her Hands, can it be imagined, that she will
 “ permit a People, whom she suspects to be
 “ ripe for Rebellion, to grow more powerful?
 “ What must she not fear from them, if they
 “ were stronger, when they are insolent and
 “ ungrateful in their present comparatively low
 “ Condition? I am unwilling to mention how
 “ much she may do, for she will be sufficient-
 “ ly ingenious at finding out Expedients to
 “ humble us, if there be need.— But some
 “ Things that are in her Power absolutely, be-
 “ cause they are Matters of Trade, must and
 “ ought to be mentioned, that we may be
 “ truly sensible of our Dependancy.”

“ By the Laws of *England*, *Irish* Ships are
 “ allowed to be *British*; by the first Act of
 “ *Charles* the 2d. they were permitted to trade
 “ to the Plantations, as freely as those really,
 “ not nominally, of *Britain*.—But by 7
 “ and 8 of *William* 3d. it is enacted, that
 “ no Merchandize of the Growth or Pro-
 “ duct of any of the King’s Plantations in
 “ *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, shall be put on
 “ Shore in *Ireland*, unless they have been
 “ first landed in *England*, &c. and paid the
 “ Rates and Duties wherewith they are
 “ chargeable.

“ No Man can say, this was unreasonable :
 “ Because doubtless, the Finances of *England*
 “ should be supported, by the Growth of her
 “ own Plantations.— But from hence we
 “ may

“ may observe, how easily *Great Britain*
 “ may enact, that Ships of *Ireland* shall not
 “ be deemed *British* Ships. Who can say,
 “ this would be Injustice, if we presume, to
 “ set up for our selves, and wage War against
 “ her Sovereignty. Is it not amazing, that
 “ trading People who wholly depend upon the
 “ Indulgence of *Great Britain*, should ven-
 “ ture to provoke her, who is always justly
 “ jealous of Incroachments in Trade, by
 “ which she bears such a Sway, throughout
 “ the whole World? And who knows, she
 “ can crush us to Dust, when she pleases to de-
 “ prive us of that Trade, which her Laws allow
 “ us? Consider soberly, if she should for two
 “ Years only take from you the *American*
 “ Trade; if she should for that Time exclude
 “ you from Exportation to her Plantations,
 “ as she has from direct Importation, what
 “ Figure the lower Corporations in *Dublin*
 “ would make, and yet these are *Lucas’s*
 “ eminent Partizans. — What amends could
 “ this Incendiary render for the Ruin of you
 “ and your Families? Weigh not what I say
 “ to you, by the Importance of my Person,
 “ but by the Reason of my Arguments.”

Now, far be from me to expect any Thing
 I have mentioned either in this, or my former
 Letter, should be implicitly received, or gain
 a Credit, unless the Truth of it can fully be
 proved, all I desire is, as this Proof is in the
 power of every Man who is pleased to enquire,
 that

that they will do so, that they will awake their Senses, and divest themselves of all Prejudices, that they make a right Judgment in Matters of such extreme Importance, and of so great Consequence to the whole Kingdom, as are those, which are treated of in these my friendly Letters, otherwise, they are unpardonable; for, I beg leave to assure them, that it is now past all manner of Doubt, that there has not any Thing happened in this Kingdom since the late Revolution, that requires a more serious and a more sober Consideration.

A Man may deserve Blame for committing an Error where Information is in his Power, and especially in Affairs of Weight and Consequence, but if he persists in his Mistake, he is never to be forgiven: But he, who when he finds that he was Wrong, retracts the Opinion he was of, gives to Mankind a convincing Proof, not only of his Wisdom, but of the Goodness of his Heart.

I shall now conclude with observing, that on both Sides of the Question upon the Bill for paying off the Residue of the national Debt, there were as good Protestants, as honest Men, as faithful loyal Subjects, and Men of as good Understanding as any in his Majesty's Dominions.——And I would have my fellow Subjects consider, that in the Minority, there were many Men of the largest independent Properties in the Kingdom, who reside here constantly, and have Families here,
and

and whose Posterity are to enjoy their Properties in the Kingdom, and that it cannot reasonably be supposed, that Men so interested, as they manifestly are, would have voted as they did, had they imagined that the true Interest of their Country could have suffered in the least Respect, or in any Instance whatsoever, by the the passing of this Bill in the Manner it was sent to us from *England*.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

I Cannot omit taking Notice of an Advertisement published the 7th of *February* last, by the Author of the *Cork Surgeon's Antidote*, in one of the Papers called the *Universal Advertiser Extraordinary*, in the following Words.

WHEREAS it hath been injuriously insinuated, in a Pamphlet, intitled, A LETTER TO THE PUBLICK, that the Author of the CORK-SURGEON'S ANTIDOTE, hath some Hand in the *strange Productions* (as they are therein termed) *which are daily published in this City*; by which it is supposed he means *the various Printed Papers* that not only *daily*, but almost *hourly*, issue from the Press: And whereas the Design of this Insinuation cannot be mistaken, and hath probably, in some Measure, had its intended Effect, by making an Impression on Some, *easy to believe* any Thing hurtful to the *Person*, against whom this is levelled: The Author of the CORK-SURGEON'S ANTIDOTE, not being desirous to arrogate the Merit, or to bear the Demerit, of any other Person, thinks himself under a Necessity of *assuring the Publick, in the most solemn Manner, that he hath not been, directly or indirectly,*

directly, concerned, or had a Hand, in any Printed Paper, Pamphlet, or Book, that hath been published since the Year 1749: And he thus puts all Mankind to Defiance, to prove the contrary.—In Truth, since that Year, his Hands have been so full of Business, publick and private, that he could not find Leisure to write for the Press, whatever might have been his Temptation or Inclination: But whensoever he shall again take up his Pen for the Publick, (and perhaps the Time is not far off,) he will endeavour to convince, that he hath no Delight in Calumny or Scurrility, and that his Cause may safely rely upon TRUTH for Support.

In the mean Time, he hopes he hath not, in any Instance, deviated from his Duty to Society, or from those *Constitutional* Principles, which he hath heretofore published; yet, if any Person should think he hath, either in Deed or Word, gone astray, and will, with Candour and Good Manners, communicate his Sentiments, he shall receive all the Satisfaction such a Person can think himself intitled to.

Now, the Author of that Letter assures the Person who published this Advertisement, that there does not live a Man who more abhors either writing, or saying any Thing directly, or by Insinuation in the least to the Prejudice of another. And that he does not at this Day know who was the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, tho' he has often heard it; but this he knows, that there was not any Thing more
 universally

universally reported, than that the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, was also the Author of, or had some Hand in writing the Answer to the Considerations on the Money Bill, and several other Papers which have been published on that Side of the Question, since the present unhappy heats began, and if he has not heard such Reports, he is one in five Hundred in the City of *Dublin*.—— If then it be true, that such Reports were so generally spread, it never can be construed, with any Justice to the Author of the Letter to the Publick, that he meant or intended the least Prejudice to the Author of the *Cork* Surgeon's Antidote, in declaring, that he could not be brought to believe, that a Person of such uncommon Abilities, could be capable of writing any of the strange Productions with which this much misled Kingdom is every Day furnished, some of which are so extremely opposite, to the many just and excellent Sentiments contained in his 7 Numbers.—— On the contrary, if the *Cork* Surgeon had never before heard of these Reports, he should rather be indebted to the Man who has given him an Opportunity of clearing himself to his Friends and to the Publick; and making manifest, the Malice of his Enemies.

F I N I S.

universally reported, that the Author of
the *Case against the Abolition*, was also the Au-
thor of, or had some hand in writing the An-
swer to the *Constitution on the Slave Bill*,
and several other Papers, which have been pub-
lished on that side of the Question, since the
present unhappy State of the mind of the Au-
thor of the *Case*. He is one of the
Handed in the City of London. — It is
to be noted, that this Report is not generally
true, it never can be connected with any
Justice to the Author of the *Case* to the
fact, that the method of inserting the
reference to the Author of the *Case* in the
note, in the *Case*, is not correct, and he
ought to have, that a Letter of I. J. to
Commons Address, could be capable of writing
any of the things I observe with which the
much mislaid *Illustration* is every Day furnished,
many of which are to be considered as the
very just and excellent *Illustration* of the
Case. — On the subject of the
Case, I have had a great deal of
business, he has been to the
man who has given him an opportunity of
writing himself to his friends, and to the
public, and making himself the subject of
their notice.

6 DE 58

F. I. N. I.

